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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCESMETHODSEXEMPTION 382E
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2005

Dear Cecil,

O SON of JACOB STALIN *L-601* *11 OCT 1973*

1. Reference is made to your S/6441 (JPP 44) of 30 August 1943 regarding LAVINIA's recent unusual leads. In particular, this letter provides comments regarding LAVINIA's report that Jacob STALIN after World War II was run as part of the Third Directorate operation "ODRA" under Colonel (fmu) KUJUN.

2. Our file on Jacob STALIN (Yakov DZHUGASHVILI) contains several press reports concerning his fate, including:

a. A French agency broadcast to the Americas of 13 December 1950 datelined Brussels to the effect that Jacob DZHUGASHVILI died in a prisoner's camp at Schweinfurt, Bavaria, according to a statement by a former Belgian prisoner of war at Stalag 13-M, Anatoli PREVOT. PREVOT had responded to a newspaper item to the effect that Marshal STALIN had offered a reward of one million rubles for information about the fate of his son. PREVOT added that he had not known Jacob personally because no one could contact the Russian prisoners of war.

b. A 1951 press report of unidentified origin which stated that Yakov DZHUGASHVILI had been taken prisoner in 1941 and disappeared in 1943 when he was transported to Camp Hammelburg in Lusbeck. "In April 1945, Colonel V. BONIN, former German Staff officer of the Operations Section of the OKH, who had been arrested and sent to a concentration camp at the beginning of 1945 reported to the Headquarters of the German Army Group in Bolzane, Italy, by telephone that he had just arrived in Bruneck in the Pusterthal with a group of prominent prisoners including STALIN's son, SCHUSCHNIGG, HALDER and Prince Philip of Hesse. They had escaped from a concentration camp at the very last moment. Other members of the group such as OSTER and CANARIS had already been shot... In May 1945, former prisoners from Bruneck told the story that DZHUGASHVILI never returned from a stroll in Bruneck somewhere near the end of April 1945..." (NOTE: This report is similar to information contained in a letter from a correspondent of the Hannoverische Allgemeine Zeitung which passed through the Quadri-partite Censorship Group for Austria during March 1951 and was the subject of a U.S. Foreign Service Report dated Vienna, 29 March 1951.)

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c. A New York Times report of 20 March 1953 reported from unspecified American intelligence sources that the Kremlin's interest in finding Jakob STALIN died with his father and that Jakob's reappearance would be embarrassing to the new MALENKOV regime. Allegedly, father STALIN had offered a reward of \$25,000 for information concerning his son, but no definite clues had ever emerged, and the search had been called off.

d. Sovetskiye lyudi v yevropeyskom soprotivlenii (Soviet People in European Resistance), by Mikhail Ivanovich SEMIRYAGA, Moscow, Nauka, 1970, 351 pp. In this book the author claims that STALIN's son, Yakov DZHUGASHVILI, who was captured by the Germans in July 1941, resisted all German pressure to collaborate and eventually committed suicide. The author claims that in the Fall of 1942 DZHUGASHVILI's body was found hanging on the electrified barbed wire fence surrounding Special Camp "A" located near Berlin.

3. Item 2 b. above is presumably of most pertinent interest in the present context because it leaves open the possibility that DZHUGASHVILI was alive in April 1945. We presume the "V. BONIN" referred to is Boguslav von BONIN who has been fairly prominent in postwar Germany. Our files otherwise contain a similar account of von BONIN's role in connection with a group or groups of "VIP" prisoners of war. In the London "Sunday Express", dated 17 March 1946, an article by former MI-6 officer Lt. Colonel R.H. STEVENS described STEVENS' participation in the events involving von BONIN, along with British Captain PAYNE-BEST. Reportedly, von SCHUSCHNIGG had also written such an article, but we do not have that one. Several of the "VIP" prisoners are named, but Jakob DZHUGASHVILI is not in that list. There may, however, be other accounts which would include the name, or living witnesses may be available.

4. With respect to the possibility that DZHUGASHVILI survived into the postwar period, the only significant report in our files came to us from the Bundesnachrichtendienst (BND) in July 1960. A senior BND liaison officer, who claimed himself to have interrogated Jacob STALIN for a few hours during 1942, reported to us that a BND contact who also had known Jacob STALIN during the war claimed to have seen STALIN by accident in Paris "about four months ago" (March or April 1960). The BND contact claimed that Jacob STALIN fled when approached. The BND liaison officer also said that "a few weeks ago" (prior to July 1960) the BND had received a report from a source of unknown reliability indicating that the Soviet intelligence was trying to determine the whereabouts of Jacob STALIN. Allegedly, the Soviets feared Jacob could emerge as the head of an anti-Soviet group in the West and therefore was interested in locating and assassinating him.

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5. Regarding paragraph 4 above, it may be pertinent to keep in mind that Heinz HELLE in July 1960 was still in place as a KGB penetration of the BND. In the normal course of events he would have been the action officer in receipt of the report of the BND contact in Paris with respect to Jacob STALIN. In this light it would be possible that the second report alleging Soviet designs to locate and assassinate Jacob was deliberately placed with the BND by the KGB with the intent of undermining any thoughts the BND or we might have with respect to continued Soviet sponsorship of Jacob. It should also be remembered that in July 1960 LAVINIA was still in place. If the LAVINIA case were such as to require KGB to construct a damage potential based upon what LAVINIA could compromise were he allowed to do so, the report received by the BND shortly before July 1960 would have served the purpose of counteracting to some extent the report LAVINIA has recently given you, which he was presumably capable of having written to us while still in place.

6. Reference seems to say that the cover name "BIZUN" applied to Jacob STALIN. On the possibility that we have mis-read your report or that LAVINIA did not make himself clear, it may be pertinent to note that LAVINIA subsequent to his defection described to us a Lt. Col. (fnu) BIZUN, stationed in the period 1945-1948 in Cracow. To judge from page 2 of your report, "BAYAN" may also have been located there. BIZUN was MGB advisor according to LAVINIA, who played a supervisory role in intensive UB operations designed at MGB behest to achieve massive penetration of Israel. What else BIZUN may have done we do not know.

7. The LAVINIA lead with respect to Jacob STALIN tends to be discredited by what appears to be a conclusion by LAVINIA that Jacob assumed the cover name DODD and became the well-known Senator DODD. This identity is of course impossible. It would appear to be merely a latter day assumption by LAVINIA. Leaving Senator DODD out of it, there are of course a number of highly suspect persons by the name of DODD. The rather superficial study of these which we have made in this connection did not reveal any probable identities with Jacob. But the Soviets might have been tempted to borrow a handy DODD identity along the way.

Yours,

James Angleton

Mr.

ORIG /mt. 10 Oct 1973

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